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THE REAL FACTS

Concerning the Shortage of Ex-Secretary of State Chilton.

THE STATUS OF THE CASE TOLD.

The Course of the Administration to Save the Money.

TO BRING AN IMMEDIATE SUIT

What Have Lost it all—Chilton was surprised at the Shortage and Threw Himself on the Generosity of the Administration—A Little History of a Democratic Factional Fight in the Matter—What Col. McGraw's Organ Did.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 14.—There is much being published concerning the shortage in the accounts of the late secretary of state, William E. Chilton, and considerable misinformation regarding it seems to be in the possession of newspaper men throughout the state. Many of the criticisms on the state administration for its alleged tampering with the matter are unjust, unintentionally so, perhaps, as they are based upon a lack of knowledge of the circumstances. In order that the readers of the Intelligencer may understand the status of the case an effort has been made to get at the bottom facts. The information on which this dispatch is based comes from a gentleman very near to the state administration, and who is posted upon all the details.

It is no secret that the Republican managers had from Democratic sources, during the campaign of 1896, information to the effect that there were arrears in the secretary of state's office, but no advantage was taken of the fact, as it was understood that the state was secured by bond and that the matter could easily be adjusted, and there was no evidence that it had not been.

It appears, from the information gained, that when the administration changed hands, Mr. Chilton did not know that the shortage which stood against him still existed, and spoke of it to his successor, Mr. Dawson, as being all right, he having so understood from his deputy, who had charge of the office for him. Chilton, when informed that no settlement had been made with the auditor, was greatly distressed about the matter, and agreed at once to make the shortage good. No report from January 1 to March 4 from the secretary of state was on file, as he had been led to believe. His brother, who had been running the office, made the report two or three months after.

It was discovered by the state officials that Mr. Chilton's securities on his bond were not good for the amount due the state, about \$21,000. They felt, it is said, that their duty, as state officers, was to get the money due the state. Chilton and his friends gave satisfactory assurance that every dollar would be paid. Chilton has valuable coal lands, by the sale of which he will realize enough to pay the indebtedness and leave him independent. He showed the state authorities that to force him to pay the money at once, pending a deal being negotiated for the sale of the land, would result in a great sacrifice of the property. With this understanding it is understood that a limit has been fixed by the auditor within which a settlement is to be made, or suit entered.

The publicity of the matter was made through Democratic sources, and this phase of the matter is decidedly interesting as affording an insight into some things that are occurring within the Democratic ranks. Not long since the now famous McDonald trial came up in the circuit court of Kanawha, McDonald, the Republican president of the county court, being charged with irregularities in office. The law firm of Chilton, MacCorkle and Chilton were McDonald's attorneys. The Daily Gazette, the Democratic organ here, during the progress of the trial published biased reports of the evidence, bitterly denounced McDonald, and reflected on everybody connected with his defense. So intense did the feeling become that from a prosecution it became a persecution.

Some of the relations in the case were Republicans, acting in good faith; many were Democrats seeking a party advantage to get control of the county court; others were gotten into the scheme on the representation that it was merely to be an investigation. The Gazette was no better in its politics than the Democratic schemers began to use it for their purpose. To help along the McDonald persecution they began to stir up the Chilton shortage to break down McDonald's lawyers, one of them being Chilton himself. They finally induced the editor of the Gazette, which is looked upon as the organ of Col. John T. McGraw, candidate for U. S. senator, and leader of the rival faction opposing the Chilton leadership in state politics, to publish a card calling for information regarding the shortage.

This, with the exception of a brief editorial, referring to the rumors of a shortage, on October 5, was the first publication regarding it in the Gazette. The Gazette from that time was forced by the Democratic political enemies of the Chiltons to make the references more definite, in the hopes of breaking down McDonald's counsel. It was in this way that the shortage matter became public property. It was the result of the factional enmity to Chilton. In the meantime, the state administration is not neglecting the state's interest in the matter, and will see to it that the treasury will lose nothing.

AN EXCELLENT RECORD.

The State Institutions Being Run with Less Expense Than Ever Before—Revenues of One Office.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 14.—The state administration is making an excellent record in a business way. The penitentiary, the insane asylums, and all the other institutions, are being better managed and with less expense to the people than ever before. All the departments in Charleston are being conducted with the greatest efficiency.

In the matter of public printing and stationery, there will not be a big deficiency for the last fiscal year, but all the money appropriated for this purpose will not be used. This will be shown up in the secretary of state's report for the fiscal year ended September 30.

From the 4th of March to the 1st day of October, a period of seven months, lacking four days, Secretary Dawson has made three reports to the auditor and three payments. The total pay-

MONEY MATTERS.

A Financial Authority Submits Some Leading Questions

TO THE MONETARY COMMISSION

Regarding the Improvements in the Currency System of the United States—Favors the Retirement of the Greenbacks and the Adoption of an Elastic Banking Currency Based Upon Business Assets—Declares Silver Dollars Should be Redeemed in Gold—A Monetary Catechism.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Mr. Horace White, whose book upon "Money and Banking" has attracted so much attention, has submitted some clear cut answers to the interrogatories of the monetary commission, regarding improvements in the currency system of the United States.

Mr. White is an outspoken advocate of the retirement of the greenbacks and the adoption of an elastic banking currency based upon business assets. He declares that the silver dollars should be redeemed in gold and in a financial sense. There is no difference between the several forms of government fiduciary circulation of which silver dollars are a part. "The latter," he declares, "are metallic greenbacks." He does not believe that the amount of circulation presented for redemption would be any greater than at present if silver were redeemable in gold. In answer to the questions regarding the maintenance of the gold standard, Mr. White says:

"I would recommend the redemption, retirement and cancellation of all legal tender notes as a first step. Probably the silver certificates and silver dollars would thereafter remain at par with gold like the outstanding thalers of Germany and would not be presented for redemption in any considerable amount, being needed, like the smaller silver coins for circulation in retail trade. After the retirement of the legal tender notes we should be able to see better what to do next."

Question: For the purpose of facilitating the use of existing silver currency, what do you recommend as the smallest denomination of United States notes and bank notes which should be put in circulation?

Answer: "Ten dollars at first; but this should be made a matter of experiment, the object being to determine the dimensions of the field of circulation which will absorb the silver currency, leaving the rest to bank notes."

In relation to the legal tender notes, Mr. White's responses are as follows:

Question: On what grounds, if any, would you favor the gradual, but entire withdrawal of the treasury notes of 1890, and of the United States notes?

Answer: "On the ground that there is no certainty, and can be no certainty, that the government will always redeem them in gold. Redemption or non-redemption is a political issue to be fought over in elections, and must remain so as long as this kind of paper is outstanding. Mere uncertainty is always a drawback to business prosperity. Failure of redemption would be bankruptcy, public and private."

Question: If it shall be decided to retire the United States notes, how can it be done without adding to our bonded debt?

Answer: "By cancelling all that are received at the treasury for taxes or presented for redemption, or all so received over and above the government's necessary disbursements."

Question: How in that case, can provision be made for maintaining an adequate amount of currency available for purposes of business?

Answer: "Provision will be made automatically by various ways, viz:

(1.) By retaining the gold produced by our own mines;

(2.) By importing gold from abroad;

(3.) By the issue of national bank notes. Prior to the civil war the government gave itself no concern for the providing of currency for the purposes of business, yet the supply was never deficient."

Question: If it be thought inexpedient to fund the United States notes, how can they be redeemed with an assurance that bank currency will take their place?

Answer: "The assurance is found in the fact that in every case where a currency vacuum has existed it has been filled by bank notes. This was the case in the panic of 1856. The process of taking out notes might be made more expeditious. That is a matter of machinery and of legal regulation. It is perfectly certain that if there is a profit in issuing bank circulation, it will be issued. If there is no profit in it, we must conclude either that the law needs amendment or that the demand for currency is slight."

Mr. White believes that in process of time it will not be possible to rely upon national bonds as security for bank note issues because of the extinction of the public debt. In the reply to the question whether any safe and practicable plan can be devised for using other securities he says that he thinks not. "I should not like to be charged with the responsibility of selecting the securities or choosing between the different kinds offered." He believes that 50 per cent of the paid up and unimpaired capital of the bank should be the limit of the note issue and that a cash reserve should be held for the redemption of notes "the same as now provided by law for deposits, viz: 25 per cent in 'reserve cities' and 15 per cent elsewhere, with the right to keep three-fifths of paid 15 per cent in the reserve cities. There is no difference between deposit liabilities and note liabilities, so far as the bank itself is concerned, and no reason why the reserve should be greater or less for the one than for the other. The reserve should consist of gold and should be in the vaults of the bank or in a clearing house depository."

Other questions regarding the best plan for establishing and regulating a banking currency are answered by Mr. White as follows:

"In general, I approve of the plan adopted by the American Bankers Association at Baltimore in October, 1894, commonly called the 'Baltimore plan.' All bank notes should be redeemable at the commercial center of the country and also at their own counters. Perhaps an exception should be made of the Pacific coast on account of distance. The requirement of redemption at the bank's counter was found to work no hardship under the Suffolk bank system, since as much specie was customarily deposited in the country banks as was called for by depositors or note holders."

Question: What, if anything, beyond provision for immediate redemption is needed for securing the elasticity of note issues in periods of normal business?

Answer: "Ability to issue notes

promptly is as needful as prompt redemption."

Question: In times of panic or sudden stringency, how would you provide for additional issues by the bank to enable them to continue discounts and prevent commercial distress?

Answer: "I would allow an extra issue equal to 25 per cent of the bank's capital conditioned upon the payment of a tax at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, to the government as long as the excess of notes remains outstanding."

Question: Of what should the bank's reserve consist?

Answer: "Gold."

Question: Should any national bank be permitted to pay interest on the current deposits or other banks?

Answer: "I see no objection thereto. The question is eminently one to be answered by the experience of the past thirty years, during which time the practice has existed."

Question: Should deposits of country banks in reserve cities be authorized to be counted as a part of the required reserve?

Answer: "Yes, to the extent of three-fifths, as the law now provides. This proposition is the result of experience, I believe, and ought, therefore, to be accepted as settled."

Question: What should be the minimum capital for national banks?

Answer: "I am inclined to favor the present limit of \$50,000."

Question: Should the existing ten per cent tax on state bank notes be repealed?

Answer: In the negative.

Question: Should any national bank be permitted to establish branches under its simple management?

Answer: "I see no objection thereto."

Question: If so, under what limitations, if any?

Answer: "I would allow any bank having paid up capital of not less than \$100,000 to establish branches in its own state, and any bank having a capital of \$500,000 or more to establish branches in any part of the United States. I would allow notes to be issued only by the parent bank, although they might be issued to, and paid out by the branch banks in the usual course of business."

WELL, WELL! THE DUDE TURNS.

He Not Only Does That but Fires Real Bullets Into a Man.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—J. Waldere Kirk, known as "King of the Dudes," who came here recently from Chicago, was to-day arraigned in the police court on a charge of shooting Richard Mandelbaum last night, in the Hotel Girard, on Forty-fourth street, and held in \$2,500 bail for examination November 23.

Kirk was carefully dressed. He wore a black frock coat, yellow waistcoat, striped black and white trousers, red Ascot tie with a pearl pin and patent leather pointed gaiters, with uppers that he had unlaced, holding his silk top hat in his right hand. Around his head and chin was wound a narrow bandage of white cotton to cover a scalp wound on the top of his head. His demeanor was calm. He was brought to court by a police captain. Mandelbaum was unable to appear and a roundsman made the formal charge of felonious assault against Kirk. Mandelbaum's physician sent a certificate in which he stated that he was unable to determine at present whether or not the wounds would result fatally.

"I am represented by Mr. Friend," said Kirk, "I will say nothing until I consult with him."

Counselor Friend appeared at this juncture. There being no bondsman present, Kirk was locked up in the prison attached to the court. None of his friends were in court. Kirk refused to make any statement.

According to the police, Mandelbaum failed to find his wife in her room when he returned to the hotel Saturday and went to Kirk's room and kicked in the door. Kirk is said to have fired five times at the intruder. One entered his body just above the heart and one struck him in the groin. The others went wild. Kirk said he shot in self defense, declaring that Mandelbaum struck him with a blunt instrument.

J. Waldere Kirk is well known in Chicago and Denver. His novel ideas on dress have attracted wide attention.

TO "PROCEED WITH CARE."

The New Governor General of Cuba Issues an Edict.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The Gazette will publish to-morrow an edict of the governor general with respect to the supply of food to concentrados and the treatment of those discharged as cured from the hospitals. This will state that it is impossible to annul at once the edict of concentration, as most of those affected by it are homeless and destitute of all means of livelihood, so that their condition would be made worse by an immediate annulment. It is, therefore, necessary, the edict will declare, "to proceed with great care."

Those having property will be at liberty to return to the country districts after obtaining permits from the local authorities. Property owners will be at liberty to provide themselves with the means of defense and to use the revolver and the machete to protect themselves, provided they have previously obtained a license.

Such reconstructions as are absolutely destitute will remain in the towns, under the protection of local bureaus of charity, assisted by a state fund. A junta of assistance will be formed at once, with branches in the principal towns under the direction of prominent people, and "full protection will be extended to insurgents who surrender."

Spanish Affairs.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—General Stewart L. Woodford, the United States minister, had a conference to-day with Senor Mores, the minister for the colonies, and discussed with him the prohibition of the export of tobacco from Cuba. According to a dispatch from Corunna, the partition of Lieut. General Weyler have abandoned the idea of a demonstration in his favor on the arrival of the Montserrat.

On Account of a Woman.

SANDUSKY, O., Nov. 14.—George Wingate, an inmate of the state soldier's home here, murdered William Everett, a colored man, to-day. The men engaged in a quarrel over a woman when Wingate drew a knife and stabbed Everett in the abdomen, producing a wound from which the latter died in a short time. Wingate gave himself up to the police. The murderer was formerly a member of the Forty-second Indiana infantry and was admitted to the home from Warren county, Ohio.

Big Mine Fire.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 14.—A special to the Republican from Aspen, Colorado, says that a fire that gives fair promise of closing down every big mine in the camp is raging in the eighth level of the Smuggler mine. The cause of the catastrophe is supposed to be spontaneous combustion, although there are a few who are inclined to the theory that a careless miner and a candle are responsible.

INDIANS LYNCHED.

Three of Them Convicted of Murdering a Family

WERE GRANTED A NEW TRIAL

By the Supreme Court of North Dakota. The Enraged Citizens Took Them from Jail and Hung Them—The Bodies Swung in the Breeze the Entire Day. Two of the Victims Were Unconscious from the Treatment They Received at the Hands of Their Executioners—They Were Unable to Stand and Were Slowly Raised from the Ground.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 14.—A special to the Tribune from Bismarck, N. D., says: Alex Coudot, Indian half-breed, Paul Holy Track and Philip Ireland, full-blooded Indians, the first of whom was sentenced to death for the murder of six members of the Spicer family last February, and had just been granted a new trial by the supreme court, and the latter two self-confessed accessories in the murder, were taken from the county jail in Emmons county last night, and lynched by a mob.

The lynching had been apparently coolly planned and was carried out without a break in the programme. Sudden and swift retribution was meted out by the mob to the murderers. Williamsport, where the hanging took place, is about forty miles from this city and off the railroad. The news of the hanging was received here this afternoon, when a mounted messenger arrived, his horse in a foam from a swift ride, and announced that the three men had been lynched. The sheriff of the county, Peter Shier, was in this city at the time the hanging occurred and it was to him that the messenger rode in such hot haste.

The men had been under the custody of Deputy Sheriff Tom Kelley and they were taken from under his control by the mob and hanged to a beef wallows several hundred yards from the jail where the bodies were still swinging to the breeze during the entire day, the coroner not having yet arrived and no one else volunteering to cut them down.

There were about forty men concerned in the lynching. They rode into Williamsport on horseback late at night and tethered their horses a short distance from the city that they might secure them again as speedily as necessary after the deed was done. The jail in which the prisoners were confined is a substantial building and was in charge of Deputy Sheriff Thomas Kelley. Since the confinement of the prisoners there in so great has been the fear that they might escape in some way that one man has watched all night within the jail and last night Kelley was on watch. There was a meeting of the lodge of Woodmen in a building near the jail, and as Kelley was a member he expected to meet some of the members of the lodge after the meeting had adjourned. To while away the time during the night hours he was playing solitaire in front of the cells in which the murderers were confined. About 2 o'clock in the morning there was a rap at the door of the jail and Kelley arose quickly and turned the key in the lock, thinking that the persons he expected to meet had arrived. No sooner had he opened the door than the mob crowded into the corridors. All of them were masked and the leaders carried ropes for the occasion. Kelley at once realized that the mob had come after his prisoners.

The lynchings were quiet, but determined. The leaders presented a revolver at the head of the deputy sheriff and told him they wanted his prisoners and demanded that he open the cells which they were confined in. Kelley demurred, but saw that resistance was useless and unlocked the cells. Two prisoners were confined together and the other in a separate cell. They had been aroused from sleep by the entrance of the men and sat up half awake and trembling with terror. Holy Track and Ireland were dragged from their beds, ropes were fastened about their necks and they were dragged out on the ground after being told to prepare for death. The men were then dragged to a huge beef wallows, which had been erected to suspend the carcasses of slaughtered beavers and strung up on a cross beam. Coudot was the first man to be hanged. It is reported that he was asked before he was hanged whether Black Hawk and Defender had also been concerned in the murder for which he was about to be hanged. He answered that they had been. The rope which had been fastened about his neck was then thrown over the cross beam and he was raised off the ground and suspended in the air.

Holy Track and Ireland were so nearly unconscious from the effects of the dragging that they did not realize what was about to happen when the ropes about their necks were tossed over the same beam. They were unable to stand and were slowly raised from the ground on which they laid until their bodies swung in the air and dangled from the wallows with that of Coudot. The mob then dispersed, mounted their horses and rode away.

TROUBLE AHEAD

Between Austria and Turkey—Demands Made on the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—Baron de Calice, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the Porte, has demanded the dismissal of the Vail of Diana, Asia Minor, and of the Mutessarif of Merzina, the port of Adani, the two officials responsible for the recent indignity to the Austrian merchant, Brassfolliagent at Merzina, of the Austrian Lloyd Steamship Company. He has also demanded a salute to the Austrian flag. In the event of a failure to comply with both demands, Baron de Calice will quit Constantinople on Thursday next.

According to dispatches to the Associated Press last Thursday, the semi-official Fremdenblatt of Vienna, announced that a noticeable coolness between the Austrian embassy at Constantinople and the Porte had resulted from the high handed action of the local authorities of Merzina toward the agent at that place that Austrian Lloyd Steamship Company, a merchant named Brassfolliagent. It appears that he first incurred Turkish suspicion of political intrigue by the befriending of fugitive Armenians and giving the most necessitous cheap passage by the Austrian-Lloyd Steamship Company's vessels. Last month the Turkish authorities expelled him from Merzina.

The trouble was followed up by orders to the Austrian cruiser, Leopard,

to proceed to Marsina to protect the Austrian consulate and the Christians at that point.

SENATOR PLATT TALKS

About the Recent Election in New York City—He Pays His Compliments to the Would-be Reformers and "Factionists," NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Senator Thomas C. Platt to-night gave out the following statement:

"It is the plain purpose of those Republican factionists, who, failing in every effort repeatedly made to control the Republican organization, projected Seth Low into the municipal campaign, thereby dividing the anti-Tammany vote, to force into the public mind the impression that the responsibility for this division attaches not to them, but to the Republican organization. And, just as during the campaign they stopped at no act of treachery in order to create dissension, so now they are hesitating at no falsehood or calumny in order to promote it and keep it alive."

"The malicious misrepresentations of these incurable factionists must not go unchallenged. No fair minded Republican who will look back over the events of the last six months can fail to remember that the attitude of the Republican organization up to the very last moment at which the law permitted a nominating certificate to be filed was much more than favorable to a union with the citizens' organization. Fair minded men will remember that when Mr. Quigg assumed the presidency of the county committee, he made the offer of union distinctly and in terms. They will remember that his offer was as distinctly refused by those whom it was addressed. They will remember, indeed, that when the citizens' association organized, it adopted a platform which was intended to commit its members to the 'go it alone policy.'"

"This platform denied the relation of a national political party to municipal affairs. It challenged the right of the Republican party to make a Republican nomination. It placed upon the doctrine of 'non-partisanship' a new interpretation and one which forbade the possibility of co-operation between the Republican party and the citizens' union."

"This was done, we must remember, away back in the spring and before the average citizen had begun to consider what his political course should be. Nobody said any more at that time, for nobody supposed it would mean that the citizens were going deliberately to work to defeat themselves or that they could obtain a candidate who would stand with them in such a suicidal policy."

"They found no fault with the candidate whom the citizens' union picked out as the expression of its purpose and ideas. They do not now deny that they regarded him as practically the sort of man he has turned out to be—a vain-glorious, self-seeker, masquerading as a Republican, but willing at any time to wreck the Republican ship on the ledge of his own ambitions."

MRS. NACK ENJOYS AN OUTING.

She Locates the Place Where the Saw was Buried.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Nack was taken from the Queens county jail early this morning, and for the first time since she was removed to Long Island City from the Tombs, left the court house buildings. She was to corroborate a part of her confession, and tomorrow the authorities hope to be able to locate the saw with which it is claimed Thorn dismembered the body of Guldensuppe. The party drove out Jackson avenue and through Woodside, but not near the now notorious cottage on Second street, where the murder occurred, on through Corona and Flushing to a point between Flushing and College Point, known as College Hill. In her confession, Mrs. Nack had indicated that the locality in which the saw was buried. She thought she could find the spot, and when taken there indicated the vicinity.

She was not sure of the exact place where the saw was interred but was sure she was able to tell within a few feet. When the spot was located as nearly as possible the three re-entered the coach and it was driven back to Long Island City.

No effort was made to-day to recover the saw. Digging will be commenced to-morrow. According to Mrs. Nack it is but a short distance below the surface. Later in the day Rev. Dr. Miles visited Mrs. Nack and prayed with her.

Thorn's Record.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The identification of Martin Thorn as a former convict by a keeper from Moyamensing prison, Philadelphia, Saturday, it was stated at the court house in Long Island City to-day, caused District Attorney Young to take a sudden journey to Philadelphia. It was also announced that Detective Methven has left to join Mr. Youngs and work on the new feature of the case. None of the officials who say in the absence of Mr. Youngs what the developments were that induced the district attorney to give the matter his personal attention. It was believed that Thorn's record as a convict as revealed by the Moyamensing keeper, consisted merely of a short term for the theft of a diamond pin from a customer in his barber shop. He was known as Thornhisky.

All Americans Win.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The feature of the game this afternoon between the Baltimore and All Americas was the clever slick work of Lange. Four times at the bat, he was credited with four base hits, one a home run over the center field fence in the second inning. Kelley, the third baseman for the Baltimore, made the greatest hit ever seen on the grounds. In the first inning he sent the ball over the center field fence and made a circuit of the bases. The game was remarkable for the many double plays, no less than six being made. Score:

Baltimore.....2 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—6 5 4
All Americas.....1 5 0 0 1 0 0 —7 9 6
Batteries—Baltimore, Pond and Donahue; All Americas, Rhines and Smith.

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK—Umbria, Liverpool; Barmar, Newport.
HAYRE—Midnight—Arrived—La Touraine, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, rain; warmer; increasing southerly winds.
For Western Pennsylvania, rain; warmer; increasing southerly winds, probably high on the lakes.
For the balance of the country, Monday night, northwesterly winds, brisk to high on the lake.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Schepel, druggist, corner Fourteenth and Market streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.....27 3 p. m.....42
9 a. m.....27 5 p. m.....43
12 m.....45 45 Weather—Clear.

Sunday.

7 a. m.....23 3 p. m.....46
9 a. m.....26 5 p. m.....46
12 m.....49 Weather—Rain.